reason from - 2011 and other of removing

LONDON, Friday, March 13, 1857. According to the last advices from Spain, the complications with Mexico are not likely to be stranged by the Special Envoy of the Mexican Goverament, Señor La Fragus, who has just arrived America, since it is the Spanish clergy, or ather the Pope, who is directing the Spanish Goverament in this affair. Farious at the reforms of President Comenfort as regards the property of the alergy, the Holy See trice, by the means of a panish expedition, to overthrow Comonfort, and place the noterious Santa Anna at the head of Mexso. It is certain that the Ex-Dictator, applying, by his agents, for support at Madrid, has received the most favorable promises, and is now making preparations for his return to the halls of Monteame, in concurrence with the Spanish invasion. The only difficulty of Spain is, that England and Prance refused formally to guarantee Cuba to the neen, in case the United States should, in the free ire of their sovere guty, think it advisable to ally themselves with Mexico for this war, and under such a pretext to invade Caba the object of Southern covetousness. Still, as the influence of the priests on the Queen of Spain is uncontrolled use she is always in need of priestly absolution for her numerous amatory peccadillos—it is most probable that the expedition will be undertaken against Vera Cruz, affording an opportunity to President Buchanan for acting upon the principle of the Ostend Mapifesto, under the cover of an al-

leory. Beware! In spite of the vote in the House of Cor the war in China is to be carried on in the most vigorous manner. Troops are sent to Canton, and it is rumored that the French will cooperate

and it is rumored that the French will cooperate with the English. An interesting letter from the barder provinces in Siberia, which appeared in the last St. Petersburg Gazette, gives the following details of the state of China:

"We learn from our neighbors the Mongols that the rebellien is extending more and more in the south of China, where all the provinces were in a state of insurrection, with the exception of Tout Taian and another. The northern provinces submit without a murmur to the Mantchou Government—probably because war is not compatible with commerce. The Mongols that have recently visited Pekin state that the capital does not retain even a shadow of its former prosperity—everything has gone to ruin. The insurgent provinces pay no taxes; the custom houses furnish no receipts, and the dearth in the treasury is so great that the Government is compelled to withhold the pay of its officers. In his state of things the Administration can deal with so abuses. To make matters werse, all the money-In this state of things the Administration can deal with no abuses. To make matters worse, all the money-brokers have quitted Pekin with their capital, and have retired to the southern provinces, or to more tranquil districts. There is no silver coin left in Pekin, and even copper is very scarce. The Government has made an attempt to put iron money in circulation, but misuccessfully. In short, Pekin wears the aspect of a besieged city. The Chinese look on the Mantchous as eppressors whose tyranny is drawing to its close; and the Mantchous see in every Chinaman a rebel ready to rise in arms. In the midst of this chaoe China beholds a foreign enemy before her—England, with her cannon and bombs. Poor old China! what is to become of thee? Thou hast often purchased peace by making concessions to these foreigners; but no sacrince contents them—they will have all."

It is believed that the Russian Government is ready to offer its assistance to the Emperer of

ready to offer its assistance to the Emperor of Chins, just as it did in Persia, but the Chinese are m yet too proud to learn the arts of war from forigners, and it is expected that the war will not last ng enough to give an opportunity to the Czar for thing any marked influence at the Court of the

Celestial Empire.

The English at Constantinople are very busy conveying arms, ammunition and soldiers to the Circassians of the Black Sea. Colonel Baugya of the Hungarian army, now Mehemet Bey, and Captain Lapinski, an eminent engineering officer who served in the Hungarian artillery, are at the head of the European auxiliary corps which is in the ser-vice of Sefer Bey, the old Circassian chief. They have lately returned to Constantinople, enlisted above five hundred Poles belonging to the disbanded Turkish-Polish Legion, and provided with money from unknown sources, which however, seem to be in some connection with the English Embassy. They have chartered a steamboat for conveying those ready soldiers, together with arms, powder and salt, to the Circassian shores, now open to the semmerce of the world until Russia shall be able to blockade them again by means of her steamers os-tensibly destined for the mail service of the Black Sea. Unless Russia exerts herself much more eretolore, she must, in the course of the pres ent year, lose ground in her Trans-Caucasian ns, since Shamyl has likewise recommenced bestions, since Shamy has however, speak very confidently about the speedy reoccupation of all the confidently about the speedy reoccupation at their mail steamers become available for the transport of

Though the guano of the Curia Muris Islands has not yet been analyzed and the extent of the deposits not yet ascertained, the agriculturists of England are very sanguine about this new source of supply, and congratulate themselves upon the breakdown of the the Peruvian monopoly. Col. Tulloch and Sir John McNeil, the late Cri-

con runners and sir John McNeil, the late Cri-mean Commissioners, whose services were alto-cether ignored by Government, while the Lucans, Cardigans, Aireys, Filders and Gordons were pro-moted and rewarded, have at last received a most honorable remuneration by an almost unanimous recommendation of the House of Commons to a proper reward by the Crown. Lord Palmerston, Commons he would injure himself, yielded to the pressure of the House without a division.

The petty robber Prince of Montenegro is now at Paris, and intends to come to London in order to secure the independence of his Black Mountains and to be recognized a sovereign. He has gained the sympathics of the Napoleonic press, since he too has overturned the constitution of his native country, and made himself pretty absolute; but England is not yet prepared to recognize his eminent environs in the cause of rovalty and ratios. services in the cause of royalty, and refuses to shield the freebooters of Montenegro by receiving them into the pale of the European family of States. On the contrary, Lord Palmerston wishes Prince Danilo formally to acknowledge the suzerainty of he Porte in return for a grant of land by the

THE COMING ELECTION IN ENGLAND. LONDON, March 13, 1857.

Stand between two churchmen, good my Lord; For on that ground I'll make a holy descant." Palmerston does not exactly comply with the service tendered by Buckingham to Richard III. He stands between the churchman on the one side, and the opium smuggler on the other. While the Low Church bishops, whom the veteran impostor allowed the Earl of Shaftesbury, his kineman, to nominate, youch his " righteouspess," the epium-smugglers, the dealers in "sweet poison for the age's tooth," vouch his faithful service to emmedity, the bias of the world." Burke, the leetchman, was proud of the London "Resurrec-Soniste." So is Palmerston of the Liverpool poisoners." These smooth-faced gentlemen are worthy representatives of a town, the pedigree of whose greatness may be directly traced back to the slave trade. Liverpool, otherwise not famous for poetical production, may at least claim the eriginal merit of having enriched poetry with odes the slave trade. While Pinder commenced his hymn on the Olympian victors with the celebra-Water is the best thing" (Ariston men lador), a modern Liverpool Pindar might, therefore, be fairly expected to open his hymn on the Downing-street prize-fighters with the more in-enious exerdium, "Opium is the best thing." Along with the hely Bishops and the unhely

m-smugglers, there go the large ten-dealers, for the greater part directly or indirectly engaged in the

ting the present treaties with China. They are, be-sides, actuated by metives of their ewn. Having in the past year ventured upon enormous speculations in tea, the preiongation of hostilities will at once enhance the huge stocks they hold, and enable them to postpone the large payments to their creditors at Canton. Thus, war will allow them to cheat at once their British buyers and their Chinese sellers, and consequently realize their notions of "national glory" and "commercial interests." Generally the British manufacturers disagree from the tenets the British manufacturers disagree from the tenets of this Liverpool catechism, upon the same lofty principle which puts in opposition the Manchester man, wanting low cotton prices, to the Liverpool gentleman, wanting high ones. During the first Anglo-Chinese war, extending from 1839 to 1842, the British manufacturers had flattered themselves with false hopes of marvelously extended exports. Yard by yard they had measured the cotton stuffs the Celestials were to be clothed in. Experience the Celestials were to be clothed in. Experience broke the padlock Palmerstonian politicians had put upon their mind. From 1854 to 1857 the Britnufactured exports to China did not average ish manufactured exports to China did not average more than £1,250,000 sterling, an amount frequently reached in years preceding the first war with China. "In fact," as Mr. Cobden, the spokesman of the British manufacturers, stated in the House of Commons, "since 1842 we (the United "Kingdom) have not added to our exports to China "stall, at least as far as our manufactures are constall, at least as far as our manufactures are con-"cerned. We have increased our consumption of "tea; that is all." Hence the breader views with which British manufacturers, in contradistinction to British Bishops, opium-smugglers, and tea-dealers, are able to take of Chinese politics. If we pass over the tax-eaters and place-hunters who hang on the skirts of every administration, and the silly coffee-house patriots who believe "the nation to pluck up a heart" under Pam's auspices, we have in fact enumerated all the hous fide partisans of Palmers. enumerated all the bona fide partisans of Palmera-ton. Still we must not forget The London Times and Punch, the Grand Cophta and the Clown of the British press, both of whom are riveted to the present administration by golden and official links, and, consequently, write up a factitious en-thusiasm for the hero of the Canton massacres. But then, it ought to be considered that the vote of the House of Commons betokened a rebellion against Palmerston as much as against *The Times*. The imminent elections have, therefore, to decide not only whether Palmerston shall engross all the power of the State, but also whether *The Times* shall mo-

to appeal to the general election? Extension of trade with China? But he has destroyed the very port upon which that commerce depended. For a more or less protracted period he has transferred it from the sea to the land, from the five ports to Siberia, from England to Russia. In the United Kingdom be has raised the duty upon tea—the greatest bar against the extension of the Chinese trade. The safety of the British merchant-adven-turers? But the Blue Book, entitled "Correspon-"dence Respecting Insults in China," laid upon the table of the Commons by the Ministry itself, proves that, since the last seven years, there occurred but were the aggressors, while in the four others the Chinese authorities exerted themselves to the full satisfaction of the British authorities in order to punish the offenders. If, then, the fortunes and the lives of the British merchants in Hong Kong, Singapore, &c., are at present endangered, their perils are conjured up by Palmerston himself. But the honor of the British flag! Palmerston has sold it for £50 a piece to the smugglers of Hong Kong, and stained it by the "wholesale massacre of help- "less British customers." Yet, these pleas of extension of trade, safety of British merchant-adventurers, and heavy of the British flag are the only ones put and honor of the British flag, are the only ones put up by the Government oracles which till now have addressed their constituents. They wisely refrain from touching any point of internal policy, as the cry of "no reform," and "more taxes," would not do. One member of the Palmerstonian Cabinet, Lord Mulgrave, the Household Treasurer, tells his constituents that he has "no political theories to propound." Another one, Bow Lowe, in his Kidderminster address, girds at the ballot, the extension of suffrage, and similar "humbug." A third one, Mr. Labouchere, the same clever fellow who defended the Canton bombardment on the who defended the Canton bombardment on the plea that, should the Commons brand it as unjust, the English people must prepare to pay a bill of about £5,000,000 to the foreign merchants whose Canton property had been destroyed—this same Labouchere, in his appeal to his Taunton constituents, ignores politics altogether, simply resting his claims upon the high deeds of Bowring, Parkes and

nopolize the whole manufacture of public opinion.

Upon which principle, then, is Palmerston likely

Seymour.
The remark, then, of a British provincial paper, that Palmerston has got, not only no "good cry "for the hustings, but no cry at all," is perfectly true. Yet his case is by no means desperate. Circumstances are altogether altered since the vote of the Commons. The local outrage on Canton has led to a general war with China. There remains the question only, who is to carry on the war? The man who asserts that war to be just, is he not versaries, getting in by passing sentence upon it?
During his interregnum will Palmerston not embroil matters to such a degree as to remain the in-

dispensable man! Then the mere fact of there taking place an electoral battle, will it not decide the question in his favor? For the greater part of the British electoral bodies, as at present constituted, an electoral battle means a battle between Whigs and Tories. Now, as he is the actual head of the Whigs, as his Now, as he is the actual head of the Whigs, as his overthrow must bring the Tories in, will not the greater part of the so-called Liberals vote for Palmerston in order to oust Derby? Such are the true considerations upon which the Ministerialists rely. If their calculations prove correct, Palmerston's dictatorship, till now silently suffered, would be openly proclaimed. The new Parliamentary majority would owe their existence to the explicit proclassion of passive obedience to the minister. A profession of passive obedience to the minister. A coup d'etat might then, in due course of time, folcoup d'état might then, in due course of time, foi-lew Palmerston's appeal from the Parliament to the people, as it followed Bonsparte's appeal from the Assemblée Nationale to the nation. That same people might then learn to their damage that Palmerston is the old colleague of the Castlereagh-Sidmouth Cabinet, who gagged the press, sup-pressed public meetings, suspended the Habeas Corpus act, made it legal for the Cabinet, to im-prison and expulse at pleasure, and lastic hetchesed prison and expulse at pleasure, and lastly butchered the people at Manchester for protesting against the Corn Laws.

RETIREMENT OF THE SPEAKER.

RETIREMENT OF THE SPEAKER.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, March 10. Lord Palmerston said he had a task to per form agreeable to his wishes, and which he was sure would be acceptable to the House. It was to move a vote of thanks to the Speaker for his able and distinguished services in the chair during the long period of nearly eighteen years. That man must be an essentially superficial observer of the processings of Parlisment, who has not remarked bow much the usefulness, the respectability and the influence of the House depended on the manner in which the person was filled the chair discharged his duties. Addressing the Speaker, his lordship said:

"It is needless, I am sure, to say in how eminent a degree you have performed that day [Cheers]. It is needless to remind those who have watched your proceedings, how you have combined premptitade of decision, justness of judgment, firmness of purpose, with the most conceiliatory manner—[obsers]—and how that dignity—that natural dignity which belongs to your self, which is the most striking when it is accompanied by simplicity of mind and the absence of all artificial affectation—[cheers]—how that natural dignity which adorac yourself has been communicated through your direction to the general proceedings of the lower house of Parlisment [Hear, hear]. Sir, not only have you performed in this exemplary and assful manner your duties in that chair, but there are other duties, I will not say less important, but nearly as important, which the Speaker of this house has to perform out of that chair. I am sure that I shall meet with the concurrence of every gentleman who hears me when I say, that no one ever approached you for the purpose of obtaining that information with respect to our procesedings, either public or private, which it was his desire to receive, without every engleman who hears me when I say, that no one ever approached you for the purpose of obtaining that information with respect to our procesedings, either public or private, which it was

entiments which arose inthe minds of all who heard

sentiments which arose in the minds of all who heard him.

Mr. Dieraell, smid cheers, seconded the motion, expressing, on behalf of the gentiemen sixting on the left of the Chair, their entire concurrence with the description given by the noble lord of the high qualities of the Speaker, and with his high estimate of the services which he ithe Speaker) has rendered the House. They too could bear testimony to the blended firmness and courtesy with which he had regulated, and, semetimes, as was necessary, controlled their debates—to the high bearing which, even under the most trying circumstances, had sustained the exa ted dignity of the Coair.

"Sir, the eighteen years during which you have occupied that chair have been a memorable period in the history of the Parliament of this country (Hoar, hear). Some of the greatest measures that have ever been proposed in this council of the nation have been carried during that period, and some of the greatest men that have ever flourished within these walls have been under your guidance. And, Sir, I make no doubt that in the page of history your Speakership under these circumstances will figure as no unimportant one in the history of the Parliament of this country. The severance of ties so long, so intimately and so cordially maintained between you. Mr Speaker, and this Hoase, cannot be witnessed without deep emotion. I confess myself at this moment unequal to offer you those compliments which you deserve, but I can offer you, from those who sit on this side of the House, and I may presume, perhaps, to say for all present (cheers), crtainly from him whom you have so often coadescendingly aided and guided by your counsel—the tribwe of an affectionate respect (cheers), and the hope that when you name is mentioned in your absence in this House, you will believe that it will always be quoted with regard and reverence, and our anxious and carnest wishes that, in that retirement which may await you, you may enjoy that perfect satisfaction which you have so wenthly work there is

ties—the same excellent judgment, the same power of authority, the same art of conciliating the good will and affection of this House, that you have so remarkably exhibited [Loud cheers]. Sir, I beg only farther to express my extreme regret, accompanied, as I am sure I may say it is, with that of the whole House, that this should be the occasion when we have to take

our leave of you. (Loud cheers)."

The Speaker then read the resolution in the following

terms:

"That the thanks of this House be given to Mr. Speaker for his eminent and distinguished services, during the period of nearly eighteen years, for which he has filled the chair of this House; that he be assured with which he has discharged the duties of Speaker under circumstances requiring unprecedented labor and exertion, and that this House entertsins the strongest sense of firmness and dignity with which he has maintained its privileges, of his unremitting attention to its business, of the care which he has devoted to the improvement of its forms, and of the urbanity and kindness which have uniformly marked his conduct in the chair, and which have secured for him the esteem and gratitude of every member of this House."

The resolution was received with loud cheers, and was carried by one of the most emphatic affirmatives ever heard within the walls of Parliament. There being no voi se for the contrary opinion.

was carried by one of the most emphatic affirmatives ever heard within the walls of Parliament. There being no voi ve for the contrary opinion.

Lord Palmerston moved that it be entered upon the journals of the House as having been carried nemine contrasticente. Agreed to.

The Speaker, in a voice broken with emotion, then proceeded to address the House, which remained respectfully uncovered while he was speaking. He said: I can arsure the House that during the long period which it has pleased God to enable me to transact the business of this chair. I have had abundant opportunities of experiencing the kindness and forbearing indulgence which it has shown to me under all circumstances and on all occasions; but I have no words at my command, nor can I sufficiently control my feelings so as adequately to express my gratitude for this crowning mark of your favor and approbation [Loud cheers]. I can only assure you that I shall cherish to the last hour of my existence the remembrance of the proceedings of this day, and of the recountion to which you have unanimously agreed [Cheers]; that great and invaluable reward of public servants [Loud cheers]. In all sincerity, and from the bottom of my heart, I thank you for the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me [Loud cheers].

Lord Palmerston was sure that the House would not rest satisfied if the precedent followed on similar occasions were not acted upon now. He would therefore move that an address be presented to the Crown praying that a special act of royal favor be conferred on Mr. Shaw Lefevre.

Sir John Pakington, in appropriate terms, seconded the motion, which was put and carried amid loud

Shaw Lefevre.

Sir John Pakington, is appropriate terms, seconded the motion, which was put and carried amid loud

When Commodore Armstrong arrived in the San

Jacinto at Hong Kong, from Shanghae, on the 8th

of November, he found hostile relations existing

between the British authorities and Yeh (pro-

WHAMPOA, Nov. 24, 1856.

THE AMERICANS IN CHINA. ondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

pounced Yek), the Imperial Commissioner and Governor of Canton. The question had become concentrated on one point—the right of the British and all other foreign functionaries to have an interview with Yeh within the city, and not through ndirect and subordinate channels. This demand the Imperial Commissioner contemptuously and per inaciously denies. The British had cannonaded as well as they could ascertain the locality, the Governor's residence and other public buildings The United States ships Portsmouth and Levant being here at the commencement of the difficulties, had very judiciously sent a force to Canton to protect the American Consulate and American citizens. This force was under the direction of a most intelligent and judicious officer, Commander most intelligent and judicious officer, Commander Foote, who did all in his power to confine the force to its legitimate purpose, and in no way to compromise our neutrality. But, undoubtedly, there were unauthorized acts of individuals of which the Chinese authorities might complain. Such was the condition of things when the San Jacinto ran up to Whampoa on the 11th, the nearest point to Canton she could reach. The French had also placed a force in the French Canton and the Company of the Company of the Canton and the Canton Consulate. On the day after this the Commodore determined to withdraw all our force from Canton for fear of compromising our neutrality, but to leave all of the ships off the city as a refuge for our

leave all of the ships off the city as a refuge for our citizens in case of a sack. On Saturday, the 15th November, Commander Foote was pulling up to Canton in a small boat, in which were Mr. Sturgiss, an American merchant of Canton, and an American missionary by the name of Macy; when off a strong position defended by four granite forts, with walls twelve feet thick, the boat was fired upon by the forts with both round and grape shot, although the boat carried the U. S. flag, and it was waved toward the fort to attract attention. Commander Foote returned to the San Jacinto and reported the transcition. Early on the following morning Lieutenting Lieutenting Canton and Lieutenting Lieutenting Canton C action. Early on the following morning Lieut. Williamson was sent to sound out the channel to the forts. This boat was also fired upon, and the head of the coxswain, Ed. Mullen, carried away by a round shot. Two small merchant steamer, vere employed to tow the Levant and Portsmouth were employed to tow the Level and the commodore, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Van Den Heufel, and Surgeon Wood, went aboard the Portsmouth. The Portsmouth was run up close under the largest fort on the left bank of the river, when the steamer cast the left bank of the river, when the steamer cast her off, and before her anchor was let go, the forts opened upon her with round and grape, and from that time until dark a constant fire was kept up between the forts and the ship. The Levant, unfertunately, grounded about a mile below, and could not get into the action. During the engagement the Portamouth lost her position, and swung round, with her stern toward the nearest fort. While in this position a 32-pound shot came in at the cabin, carrying away the right arm and otherwise seriously wounding a marine. It was ex-

otherwise seriously wounding a marine. It was ex-pected that the forts would resume firing at day-ight, and all night was spent in getting the ships

into position, which was not done with the Portsmouth, and all next day she lay at the mercy of the fort; but not a shot was fired at us. The Commodore, believing from this forbearance that the dis-position or the ability of the forts to do us further injury was at an end, directed Capt. Foote to keep the ships in position, and not to fire unless be was fired upon. He then returned, with the gen-tlemen who had accompanied him, to the San Ja-cinto, and directed a letter to the Imperial Commissioner, complaining of the outrage upon our flag, and informing him of the redress he had taken, asking an explanation before taking further measures, and giving twenty-four hours from the time the letter reached his Excellency for a reply. The letter also stated the means he was taking, and the wish he had to preserve our neutrality.

Before the expiration of the time given Yeb, it

was reported to the Commodore that the Chinese were renewing and strengthening their means of assault, throwing up new batteries, &c., and he therefore directed them to be stopped. Under this order the firing was renewed on Thursday morning from our ships and very actively from all the forts. It continued with daily assaults, by landing parties, It continued with daily assaults, by landing parties, until Saturday morning, when all the forts were in our possession. Our loss was three men killed by the enemy, two by acsident and nine wounded. The only man seriously injured on board ship was the marine shot in the Portsmouth, in the action of Sunday. The four men killed by the enemy were named Ed. Muller, Alfred Turner, Henry Sand and — Mackin. So much for the war, and now for the diplomacy. An hour after the firing commenced, and within the 24 hours allowed him, if Canton was the point his communication was to reach, the reply of Yeh was received, but only reached the Commodore that night. munication was to reach, the reply of Yen was received, but only reached the Commodore that night.

It was conciliatory in tone, defiant in fact. He exexpressed good will and moderation of spirit, but
charged upon us that the gentry of Canton had accused us of an English alliance; and although he
had taken steps to procure information and explanation, he could get none. He did not disavow the
act of the for is, and said that the only security he
could give us would be the advice not to pass the could give us would be the advice not to pass the forts in this excited state of the popular mind. At the same time the French and Portuguese flags passed with impunity. In reply to this he was informed of the reason for renewing an assault, all his good wishes were reciprocated, the neutrality of the Americans was asserted, and the hostile tendency of his letter was pointed out. This letter was sen in in English, as no translation could be procured. This he returned without reply. It has been again sent him, and thus the matter rests. Meantime the American forces are destroying the forts, because, if simply taken, with their immense re-sources they are immediately reequipped, and it is circulated far and wide that our men have been driven off, to the detriment of all our future influ

ence and regotiations. Where the matter is to end, none can see. The squadron here is small, and steamers not drawing over ten feet are needed, even if only to act upon

I have endeavored to present you with a truthful statement, and have not left out acts which might be used against the Americans by those seeking to

put them in the wrong.

An interview had by Commodore Armstrong and Dr. Parker, our Commissioner, with the and Dr. Parker, our Commissioner, with the British Admiral and Sir John Bowring, has been much perverted. The conference was confidential but I assure you our neutral position was main-tained, clean and clear of all other questions, as liances and complications.

KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., March 18, 1857.

Mr. Secretary Woodson is now the satrap of this subjugated dependency. He has not yet "called out the militia," nor has he given vent to his powers as a ruler in the shape of a proclamation. It is rather too early yet; the grass has not grown for the horses of invalers; besides, I believe the majority of thinking Pro-Slavery men have been talked nto the conviction that the quiet policy is the safest and quite secure, as matters stand. There is one immense drawback, however. If Free-State emigration continues to pour in as rapidly as of late, Kansas would make a funny Slave State. True, a portion of these are unquestionably of the doughface order, who will submit to Kansas being a Slave State or anything else so that people will keep quiet and let them make money. But the great mass of the emigrants to Kausas are of the thinking, "fanatical" tribe, who have a theory about "Democracy" of their own. Border Ruffianism is lashing itself into a fury as it contemplates the incoming tide of emigration. Whatever few enthusiasts may think and say, there is not a part of the Pro-Slavery men than there was when Davy Atchison sent the first band of Borderers over. Should Geary not return here, his administration

Should Geary not return here, his administration may be summed up thus: He came to Kansas during a war provoked by every atrocity, which should not have terminated but with the usurping Government, and by aid of promises, threats, and the troops, brought it to a close so that all the advantages of peace inured to the Pro-Slavery party. He was the direct instrument of brutal and irregular imprisonment of settlers in arms to protect their rights. He quarreled with Lecompte because that furctionary chorse to be still more irregular. that functionary chose to be still more irregular than he was. He legalized the bogus Legislature to the extent of his authority, criticised their past legislation as infamous, and helped them to enact laws still more infamous. By secret promises to all parties, he only succeeded in exciting a very

general suspicion.

I have just been down to the Miami lands, and find them in the same situation as the Shawnee.

More than one-half of the month devoted to taking the census is gone, and I have not seen a census taker or his deputy, or heard of them nor have I been able to find any man who has. By one section of the census law, no man arriving in Kanasa after last Sunday, can vote at next June election. On that day there was not 300 voters on all of these on that day there was not so voters of an of these border reserves, but I am advised that they will contain a sound listed population of voters of upward of 3,000. Feeling is getting more excitable on the border. A few days ago a gentleman driving his team through Westport saw a crowd. Some of these hailed him, and asked if he was "Law-and-day and the same of the Order." He replied in the affirmative, and added that he had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States four times. This was unsatisfacthe United States four times. This was unsatisfactory. "Was he sound on the goose!" "Yes, he was," he responded. "Well," they added, "We have got 3,500 men here who own claims in the Territory, and who are listed by the Sheriff, and will vote." Several added: "Aye, and do anythin else to trot the d-d Abolitionists through." The

All is uncertain about the further cession of Del-aware lands. We have not heard of the treaty, alaware lands. We have not heard of the treaty, although it is generally believed to have been made. There is no doubt but a fraud and secret deception was contemplated with regard to this valuable tract also. As it is the Free-State men, although they did not begin till the other side had appropriated extensively, have gone on with such rapidity, that they already outnumber the others. It is even probable that the Delaware agent may see the propriety of driving them off, although he refused or failed to drive off the first aggressors, Pro-Slavery

men.

Speculation rages. Town property is going up as if by magic. Lots in this town that sold for fifty or a hundred dollors four months since, have doubled, or quadrupled. So it is in many other towns. Those who have much property in the vicinity of prospective cities go to bed to dream of steam whistles and wake up millionaires. The emigrants come in a steady stream. We have already gained at least as many as more driven out. emigrants come in a steady stream. We have already gained at least as many as were driven out last year. Every bost up the Missouri river brings a load. They scatter out, west and south, and north. The boarding houses keep full, and board ranges from \$4.50 and \$5 a week, to \$2 per day. The bulk of the emigration does not remain fixed at any one point. They disappear imperceptibly, but in traveling over the country you can see the foot-prints of the pioneers thicker and fresher.

FROM A PRIEND IN KANSAS. MONERA, Line County, Kassas,

Having another five minutes to write in (an opportunity nity occuring to send to the river) I must improve it. There will be a good deal of suffering from privation in the Territory this Spring, and what makes it the more painful is, that there are large quantities in store at St. Louis awaiting shipment. But the people here feel a reluctance to send for them, in consequence of the management in distribution; and the merchants at St. Louis cannot well forward them without orders. It seems hard that the generosity of the North should not meet its necessitous objects, and still harder that the suffering subjects should not receive the relief sent them by sympathizing friends. I do not know where the fault is, but there is a fault somewhere, and Kansas is suffering intensely from it. But I hope ner friends will not hold back but pile up the clothing, and bedding, and provisions, and seeds, and roll them over the borders, cover up the Committees, and fi every mud but, and shanty, and log cabin till the about of plenty shall go up from every sad hearth-stone in all Kaneas.

God bless their suffering hearts, for they know what suffering is.

I passed a little cabin, 7 or 8 feet square, and about feet high, where lived a man and wife, and five children. To-day they are poor. Last year they were rich. To day they hover close together over a stick fire to keep warm. Last year they had a good warm house, stoves and furniture. Now they go hungry and sometimes supperless to bed. Last year they had corn, and wheat, and meal, and flour, - and cows, and all in abundance. Last year the wife was a lively, intelligent and happy woman. To-day she is cold-hearted, and desolate, and bereft of her reason. Border Ruffians burned their houses, drove off their stock, destroyed their provisions, took him prisoner, drove her about with their bayonets, made her cook for them meal after meal, sometimes from darkness to daylight, while they held their revels. Frightened at their threa's and menaces, and worn down by their oppressive demands, she shrunk under it, and will probably never recover. But I hope Kaneas has seen her worst.

I observe an abundance of grape vines along Sugar-

Creek bottoms. The native grape is a large, blue, sweet fruit, and said to equal the Catawba or

Strawberries grow also in great abundance

Owing to the very singular position of the limestones— a rock-strata near the top of the "divide"—their constant washings and decomposition continue to enrich the land below, causing the grass to grow in great luxuriance, making the best feed for stock during Summer and Winter.

In the bottom-lands the grass and weeds grow as high as a man's head on horseback. This makes a very hot fire and kills out the timber. When the fires and cattle are kept out, there will be timber anough for the country. As ever, for God and Humanity,

JOHN O. WATTLES.

Meneks, the ladian name for "Morning star."

KANSAS-GOV. WALKER. Correspondence of The Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1857. Robert J. Walker's letter of acceptance of the Kansas Governorship was finished last evening. In it he assures the President, to whom it is addressed, that he had been induced to change his determination to decline the office by the Executive's assurances of the importance of the mission, and of his own peculiar fit-ness for it. He reiterates his belief in the soundness of the principles of "popular sovereignty" announced in the Kansae-Nebraska act—a principle, in his opinion, constituting the basis of all free government. He ion, constituting the basis of all free government. He maintains that it must yet have a triumphant and beneficient operation in Kansas, and that it would be folly to swerve from it or adopt any substitute forit in the government of the Territory. For himself, the new Governor declares he shall insist on the right of the majority of the people of Kansas to settle their own lastitutions, and he shall resist any attempt of outside influences or of a resident minority to impose a constitution or a code of laws abhorrent to the will of the majority.

tation or a code of laws abnorrent to the will of the majority.

In the maintenance of this purpose he calls upon the pariotic and intelligent citizens of Kansas for their support, expressing a confidence that they will submit to that peaceful arbitration of the questions in dispute among them, which is provided by the Constitution and laws of the land. He assures them that he goes out to his labors with the expectation that no appeal to arms will be needed to sustain the action of the civil authorities.

arthorities.

The above sketch of Gov. Walker's letter is derived from one of his personal friends, who has seen the letter. To the principles declared in it, the representatives of the Kansas Pro-Slavery party now in Washington have given their assent, promising Walker their individual support if the programme shall be faithfully

ter. To the principles declared in it, the representatives of the Kansas Pro-Slavery party now in Washington have given their assent, promising Walker their individual support if the programme shall be faithfully carried out—as they understand it, I suppose.

Gov. Walker still maintains the opinion expressed in his published address to the people of Pennsylvania, shortly before President Buchanan's election, that a fair trial of the principles of the organic act of Kansas must make it a Free State. In this sentiment, also, I understand, Mr. Buchanan concurs, and has avowed, with more than his usual explicitness, to some of the more ultra Southern politicians, that the De nocratic party of the North cannot safely stand the continuance of the violent Pro-Slavery policy heretofore purvued in Kansas. The President declares that it will do no good to the slaveholding section, and will utterly rain the Northern wing of the Democracy to attempt by violence to counteract the operation of those laws of God and Nature which must ultimetely make Kansas a Free State. So Mr. Buchanan's friends report him But the removal of Juage Lecompt and be a much more satisfactory manifesto than trivate avowals of his character.

By his cwn desire, Governor ker's commission will not take effect till the second Monday in May. As, under the crusus and convention act, passed by the late Kansas "Legislature," the list of legal voters for delegates to the Constitutional Convention will have been completed by the first day of April, the new Governor will be eaved from the trouble of discriminating between legal and illegal candidates for the right of suffrage, and from various agly responsibilities which might devolve upon him while the caumeration of voters is taken. He will merely be compelled to enferce the provisions of the act on the third Monday in June—the day when the sixty delegates to the Constitution of a popular vote, to hear the Governor's testimony as to the fairness with which the experiment of popular sovereignty was tried in

KANSAS EMIGRANTS, ATTENTION!

The New-Jersey Kansas Party will leave New-York for Kansas on Tuceday, April 14. Persons wishing to emigrate to the Territory will find it greatly to their advantage to go with

to the Territory will find it greatly to their advantage to go with us, as we shall have a company of sober, respectable men, who intend, if possible, to locate together, and thus immediately obtain the advantages of elder settled places.

Again, we will take emigrants through cheaper than has been advertised by any other company for the same kind of passage (first-class), as we make it a mutual affair, so far as procuring tickets is concerned. I shall do all in my power to procure and the way out under the good locations for all the party, and, as we go out under the auspices of the New-England Company, we shall have important and serviceable aid from its agents in the Territory.

We wish it to be understood that we want none to join our

company but sober, respectable men; such we will gladly wel-

Persons wishing to go with us will make due preparation York, at I o'clock p. m. on the day of starting, or they can mee me at the same place the evening previous. A. P. NIXON.

Planders, Morris Co., N. J., March 27, 1257.

systematic celonization has already been set farth in our columns. Branches in every town in our State as solicited. Dr. Horstio Robinson is President; Law Johnson, Secretary; Henry C. Hall, Treasurer, H. Robinson, R. F. Russell, and Besj. F Hall, Executive Cemmittee.

FROM BOSTON.

There has been the devil to pay hereabouts since

From An Oceanional Correspondent. BOSTON, March 28, 1857.

wrote to you last, and with no lack in the market of the piceous currency, which is the only legal tender to this general creditor of mankind, and piping hot into the bargain. You will beheve when I tell you that Governor Gardner has contrived to tread on the toes of all the ministers in Massachusetts at once, who, you know, are rather a tender-facted generation. In his proclamation for Day of General Humilistice, Fasting and Prayer, after enumerating many of the reasons we have i putting ashes on our heads and sack-cloth on our loins, -but by no means all of them, -bis Excelleney proceeds to exhort those "who are ca'led to minister at God's Altar to abstain from political discus-"sions and secular considerations," in their discourses on that day! Now, Fast Day has always been regarded as an open day for open questions, when the clergy could relieve their bosoms of any perilous stuff that weighed upon their hearts, without offense to the bunkerer saints of their communion. On that day topics—such as Slavery and Rum—usually under taboo, may be aired without offending the most delicate nostrils in the congregation. It was a great blunder on the Governor's part. He ran before he was sent. Nobody asked him for any such service. The necessity of a safety-valve to a minister as well as to a steam-boiler is generally understood and admitted. It may prevent a dangerous explosion at an inconvenient time. His Excellency might as well have counseled the plugging of the noses of all the tea-kettles in his dominions. ways been regarded as an open day for open Excellency might as well have counseled the plugging of the noses of all the tea-kettles in his dominions. The ministers resent this advice as impersiment and, as a Convention of them at Springfield said of Procks's attempt to knock Senator Sumner's brains out, "wholly uncalled for." Many of them declare that they will not read this Proclamation from the pulpit, as the wont is, on the Sunday before Fast. And, altogether, they are in a very wholesome state of indignation. You will be pleased to hear, however, that one clergyman, at least, has expressed his determination to acquiesce in this advice. The Rev. Theodore Parker, whose reverence for the Powers that Be is so widely known, declares that he will forego on that day all political and secular discussions, according to his Excellency's suggestion, and edify his hearers with a Discourse of Lytion, and edify his hearers with a Discourse of Lying! It would be safe to predict that the Music ing! It would be safe to predict that the Music Hall will be crammed to hear it. We have had an alarm of a new slave hunt being

We have had an alarm of a new slave hunt being on foot in this part of the national preserve, as you have already told your readers. I have little doubt that there was ground for it, though it would not be expedient to lay all the particulars before all your readers. It might expose the workings of the Underground Railway, and of the Underground Telegraph which runs alongside of it, in a way which might lead to the blocking of the rails of the one and the interruption of the wires of the other. which might lead to the blocking of the rails of the one and the interruption of the wires of the other. It is enough to say that the intelligence came from more than one distinct source, and was conclusive enough to make it advisable to put the man beyond the reach of Marshal Freeman and the Sims Brigade. And, talking of that, this alarm had at least the good effect of reducing the vote for Brigadier Andrews by about one-half in the House of Representatives. Before it, I think he lacked only a vote or so of an election: since then, his vote felt Representatives. Before it, I think he lacked only a vote or so of an election; since then, his vote felt off very nearly if not quite one-half, and he is probably shelved for a year at least. When the members had it brought home to their minds that another Second of June was more than a probability, they felt the danger or putting the command of the militia into the hands of a creature of the Slave-ocracy at Washington. The possibility of such a malign conjunction should be prevented by a positive statute prohibition. There is no need of our sinding ourselves hand and foot any more closely than we are now at the feet of the slavecatchers. And this incident has also given a slight fillip to the legislative action in the matter of Judge Loring. It has refreshed men's minds as to his doings, and taken in connection with the natural resentment of the legislative mind at the impertinence of his letter to the Committee to which his case was referred, may result in his comfortable excalcitration from his office. Committee to which his case was referred, may result in his comfortable excalcitration from his office. Two hearings have been had and another is to take place next week. Was it THE TRIBUNE that suggested that Judge Loring held on to his Commissionership merely as a defiance of the State? If so, I think you were mistaken—as I rather think if compelled to elect between the two, he would take that and leave the Judgeship, as the less lucrative of the two. A United States Commissioner crative of the two. A United St with a good run of business, as Mr. Loring has earns more than a Probate Judgeship comes to So you see the dropping of either office would be like that of Trineulo's bettle, not only dishonor bu

an infinite loss.

One of the Know-Nothing nostrums for the amendment of our Constitution has been made up ready for administering. I mean the one requiring a voter to know how to read and write as a qualifica-tion for the ballot-box. It has a look of common sonse about it; but when I consider what sort of voters men entirely up to both these feats make of themselves, I am not sure that those denied these bounties of Nature are not the best qualified after all. I have long thought that an inability to read and write would be the best of all recommendations and write would be the best of all recommendations for a candidate for the Presidency, as such a one would be free from those temptations of pen and ink which have been the ruin of so many hopeful expectants. Another bolus, requiring a residence of fourteen years before a man can vote, has been laid upon the shelf in the Senate by a large with the understanding that it was never to be heard of again. The friends of the measure indulged in frightful threats, if the opposition to it were not withdrawn. They even went to the length of saying that it would give the Governorship to Mr. not withdrawn. They even went to the length of saying that it would give the Governorehip to Mr. Gardner for another year! A menace more likely to intimidate a nervous Republican could hardly be imagined, and you may infer from its being ineffectual that the Republicans have picked up a little of the pluck they dropped last Autumn, when they let Mr. Gardner come in by default. There is hope then, I suppose, that this cumulative calamity may be spared us. Another amendment to the Constitution, now ready to be submitted to the people, provides for the election of Representatives by districts instead of by towns. The object is to diminish our crowd of law-makers, and the objection is that such diminution would increase the power of the lobby and facilitate the rolling of logs. But, then, we have the example of your State, where the districting system prevails, and where, I understand, no logs ever roll across the legislative path, and the lobby is used merely as a means for the passage of members, never of laws. So we will hope for the best in any event.

Miss Agnes Robertson and Mr. Bourcicault have been playing here for three weeks at the Boston Theater to very full houses. Her benefit last night was a genuine bumper. The extent of the stage at this house gave an opportunity of presenting Mr. Bourcicault's dramas with excellent effect. "The Phantom" was admirably well put upon the stage in all particulars of costume and scenery and the

Phantom" was admirably well put upon the stage in all particulars of costume and scenery, and the groupings and tableaux were managed with great groupings and tableaux were managed with great artistic skill. A new scene, representing the peaks of Snowdon, and the effect of the moonlight stealing down them, was pronounced by competent judges one of the linest scenic effects ever produced on any stage. Miss Robertson has been so long an established favorite here that it was impossible to make us like her better than we did before. But Flanders, Morris Co., N. J., March 27, 1257.

A KANSAS STATE EMIGRATION COMPANY has been organized in Anburn, N.Y., which proposes to raise funds by joint stock subscriptions of \$5 and over, to locate and buy lands in Kansas, not less than a township in one body, to be compactly settled by a colony from this State—improvements to be made thereon with the company's funds, and the land and improvements to be sold to members and others for the benefit of the company. The general outline of this plan of